Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-27

Trifloxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of mustard seeds (oilseed and condiment types) to the product label of Prosper FX Flowable Insecticide and Fungicide Seed Treatment, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin, carbathiin, clothianidin and metalaxyl, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Prosper FX, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29159.

The evaluation of this application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for trifloxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A 0.02 ppm MRL is already established for trifloxystrobin in or on mustard seeds (condiment type). MRL consultation for the remaining pesticides in Prosper FX Flowable Insecticide and Fungicide Seed Treatment is being conducted under separate actions.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established for trifloxystrobin, is as follows.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Amendment/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2009-5141.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)- [1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl] benzeneacetate	0.02	Rapeseed Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 20A)[a]

ppm = parts per million

[a] An MRL of 0.02 ppm is currently established for residues of trifloxystrobin in/on rapeseeds (canola) and mustard seeds (oilseed type). This action proposes to extend the same MRL to the remaining food commodities in Crop Group 20A.

MRLs are proposed for each food commodity included in the rapeseed subgroup which is listed on the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for trifloxystrobin in Canada does not have a corresponding American tolerance or Codex MRL.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.